## CONGRESS.

Standing and Select Committees of the Senate Appointed.

RESTORATION OF RANK IN THE NAVY

A Financial Iowaian Anxious to Pry Into Wall Street.

ARKANSAS' ILIAD BEFORE THE SENATE.

The Interior Ship Canal Project—Passage the Internal Revenue Offices Reduction Bill.

Affairs—Mr. Harlan, chairman; Messra, nokingham, Frelinghuysen, Caldwell, son, Rice.

The store of the st

on Machem.

On the District of Columbia.—Mr. Patterson, nairman; Messrs. Lewis, Sponcer, Sawyer, Hitchnairman; Messrs. Lewis, Sponcer, Sawyer, Hitchnairman; Messrs. Lewis, Sponcer, Sawyer, Hitchnairman; Messrs. Of Connecticut, chairmar, Messrs. Carpenter, Windom, Hamilton of 
aryland, and Ransom.

On Public Buildings and Grownds.—Mr. Morrill of 
ermont. Chairman; Messrs. Gilbert, Cameron, 
teckton and Hamilton of Maryland.

On Farrifortes.—Mr. Nye, chairman; Messrs. Crah, Boreman, Hitchcock, Clayton, Cooper and Fenble.

ns the Pacific Ratiroad.—Mr. Stewart, chairman; sars. Ramsey, Harlan, Scott, Kellogg, Hitchcock, fry of Michigan, Cragin, Cooper, Rice and Cas-

Goldthwaite.

The Recision of the Lauss of the United States.—

To Chalman, chairman; Mesers. Carpenter, Stevents, Edmunds and Goldthwaite.

On Swooded Sulls.—Mr. Windom, chairman; Sessus Lewis and Kelly.

On Education and Labor.—Mr. Sawyer, chairman; Messus Morrill, of Vermont; Fianagan, Paterson and Johnston.

On Investigation and Detrenchment.—Mr. Buck.

On Investigation and Retrenchment.—Mr. BuckIngham, chairman; Messrs. Pratt, Howe, Harian,
Blewart, Bayard and Trumbull.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of
the Senate.—Mr. Carpenser, chairman; Messrs. Morton and Saulsbury.
On Printing.—Mr. Anthony, Chairman; Messrs.
Howe and Casserly.
On the Library.—Mr. Morrill of Maine, chairman;
Messrs. Howe and Sherman.
On Engrossed Ellis.—Mr.

Engrossed Bills.—Mr. Casserly, chairman; s. Clayton and Cooper.

Messrs, Clayton and Cooper.

SELECT COMMITTERS.

On Revision of the Bules.—Mr. Pomeroy, chairman; Messus. Edmunds and Stevenson.

On the Removal of Political Disabilities.—Mr. Dereman, chairman; Messrs. Ames, Clayton, Lewis, Vickers, Ransom and Tipton.
On the Levees of the Mississippi River.—Mr. Kellogg, chairman; Messrs. Alcorn, Clayton, Blair and Hace.
To Inquire Into Certain Allegations Against Hon.
Powell Clayton.—Mr. P. Wright, chairman, Messrs.
Estrill of Maine, and Norwood.
On Alleged Outrages in the Southern States.—Mr. Boots, chairman, Messrs. Chandler, Bayard, Pool, Fratt, Spencer and Blair.

Mr. SUMNER, (rcp.) of Mass., at his own request,

was excused from further service on the Commit-tee on Military Affairs. THE INDIANA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. Mouron, (rep.) of Ind., presented a joint reso-lution of the Legislature of Indiana instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State to

Intion of the Legislature of Indiana instructing the Senators and Representatives from that State to vote against any measure dividing the State into two or more Judicial districts. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Buckingham, (rep.) of Conn., presented a petition for a prohibitory liquor law in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

Messis, Logan, (rep.) of Ill.; Vickers, (dem.) of Md., and Sumer, (rep.) of Mass., presented petitions in reference to the French Spoliation Claims. Mr. Sumer presented a petition of colored citizens of Newport, R. I., complaining of outrages.

Mr. Harlin, (rep.) of Me., presented a memorial of George E. Preble, asking to be restored to his trank in the navy, and said that having examined the case carefully he was satisfied that the petitioner had been treated with great harsmess, and he hoped the Committee on Naval Affairs would give the matter early and full consideration. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Morton, (rep.) of Ind., introduced a bill creating a commission to adjust the claims under the Geneva Award.

The bill authorizes the President to appoint three commissioners to adjust and determine the amount of compensation due to the several claimants for damages arising from the depredations of rebel cruisers to be discharged out of the indemnity fund awarded by the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva to be paid by Great Britain, said commissioners to confine their allowance of compensation to such cases of depredation as were committed by such rebol cruisers, for the acts of which Great Britain was found to be liable by said tribunal. The commissioners are empowered to send for persons and papers, and the decision of two of them is to be binding. The President is further authorized to appoint two persons as counsel for said commissioners, whose daty it shall be to examine all claims presented for compensation and protect such indemnity fund and the United States sioners, whose duty it shall be to examine all claims presented for compensation and protect such indemnity fund and the United States from false or extravagant claims. A secretary is also to be appointed by the President, and assistant secretaries by the commissioners. The commissioners are to organize in Washington city, but immediately afterwards shall hold their sessions in such places in the United States as may be most convenient for the performance of their duties, and their functions shall not extend beyond two years from the date of their organization. The commissioners are to be paid \$4,500 per year, the Secretary \$3,000 per year, and his assistants such

when paid by the British government, shull be set spart for the payment of damages awarded as aloresaid. It is further provided that in estimataloresaid. It is further provided that in estimating the compensation to claimants interest shall be calculated upon the amount allowed at the late of six per cent per annum from the date of the loss to the date of the judgment, and the amount thereof shall be entered up in a separate judgment apart from the principal. The payment of these judgments for interest shall not be made until all claims for companyation have been passed upon: judgments for interest shall not be made untu an claims for compensation have been passed upon; and then if, upon computation, said indemnity fund shall be found sunicient to pay all judgments for principal and interest the said judgment for interest shall be paid in full, otherwise they shall be paid for rate as far as said fund shall go after the paid of the trincipal.

pro rata as far as said fund shall go after tof the principal. orrow, from Indiana, also introduced a bill ad to the States the interest on money bor-

and all matters connected therewith, and report by bill or otherwise at as carry a day as practicable.

Mr. Rick, (rep.) of ATE., moved to take up his resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to an application for the sending of United States troops to Arkansas and the action taken thereon.

Mr. Eduluns, (rep.) of Vt., moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Riog modified the phraseology of the resolution and opposed its reference to the committee.

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Mr. Blog modified the phraseology of the resolution and what he and what the people of that State while to know was who had made the application, the grounds on which it had been made and the object for which the troops were to be sent if sent at all.

Mr. Clayron, (rep.) of Ark., felt compelled to take issue with his colleague as to the existence of a collision in Arkansas. He knew of none and he new of no reason why these should be one.

Mr. CLAYTON, (rep.) of Ark., felt compelled to take issue with his colleague as to the existence of a collision in Arkansas. He knew of none and he knew of no reason why there should be one. Arkansas, like the other States, has recently had an election, the result of which would be announced in due time, and there had been a premature announcement of the result by a partisan committee and threats by partisans of that side to bring a thousand men to the Capitol on a certain day to accure the imagination of their candidate; but the proper state of the capitol of the candidate; but the proper state of the capitol of the proper proper of the capitol of the proper proper of the capitol of the proper proper of the capitol of the proper proper of the capitol of the proper of the proper of the capitol of the proper of the capitol of the proper of the proper of the capitol of the proper of the capitol of the proper of the proper of the proper of the proper of the prop

Arkanaas there was all the more reason for inquiring why troops were to be sent there. He (Mr. Rice) was a member of the committee to which his colleague referred. That committee had congraturated the people on the election of Mr. Brooks as Governor because the returns, as originally made ont, showed that he had been elected. But the party with which he (Mr. Rice) was identified had always been which he (Mr. Rice) was identified had always been which he (Mr. Rice) was identified had always been which he (Mr. Rice) was identified had always been which he (Mr. Rice) was identified had always been which of the hand, their opponents had repeatedly fireatened that in no event should Mr. Brooks be inaugurated as flowernor. This was one reason why he wanted to know the purpose for which troops were to be sent there. Was it to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Brooks even if he had been elected?

Mr. CLAYTON thought his colleague was mistaken in asserting that the returns showed that Brooks had been elected; but that question would be settled in due time by the proper tribunal, whose decision would doubless he peaceably carried into effect. But, before the returns had been received, certain persons announced that their candidate was elected and would be installed as Governor. Thereupon their partisans had shreatened to bring large numbers of men to the capital to secure that end, and ex-Confederate generals had been sant out to organize those men. It might be in view of those facts that troops

ation for them, and it so be integrited in a pre-nt pre-caution.

THURMAN, (dem.) of Onlo, said he saw no ne-ly for reterring the resolution to a committee, said that whenever any Senator should state is Senate that he understood that United States as were to be sent to his State and should for information on the subject, he (Mr. Thur-would vote to give it to him as promptly as

man) would vote to give it to him as promptly as possible.

Mr. Edmunds asked Mr. Thurman whether he had ever known a request of this kind to be made to the President unaccompanies by the provise that the information should be given only if not incompatible with the public interest.

Mr. Thurman said it was a very delicate matter for the Senate to call upon the President to state how he had exercised or was going to exercise his constitutional. Powers as Commander-In-Chief, and certainly it could not be proper to demand publicly where a prudent secrecy might be one of the most potent means of preserving the peace.

Mr. Thurman said it was not an inquiry as to how the President was going to ext but an inquiry whether application had been made by some authority in Arkansas for United States troops.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Minitary Affairs by a vote of 23 to 18.

Mr. Scort, (rep.) of Pa., called up his resolution relative to the Committees of Conference of last session, and, at the suggestion of Mr. Conking, of New York, modified it so as to apply only to the Committee of Conference on the bili regulating the construction of bridges across the Ohio, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Scort then presented the report of the Com-

Over.

The Senate then, at twenty minutes past on o'clock P. M., on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, of VI. went into executive session, and at forty minute past one o'clock adjourned till Monday.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1872, Mr. HARRIS, (dem.) of Va., introduced a bill for the payment of claimants for property destroyed during the war of the rebellion by the authority of the United States.

BOBBING FOR THE CANAL GUDGEON.

Mr. Mokky, (rep.) of La., offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the probable cost of a ship canal from the Mississippi River, near its mouth, to deep water in

the Gulf of Mexico, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee f Ways and Means, reported a bill abolishing the offices of Assessor and Assistant Assessor

of internal revenue, and transferring their duties to collectors and deputy collectors.

After the bill, which is voluminous in its details,

was read, Mr. Dawes offered an amendment, fixing the time for it to go into operation on the 1st of July next. and proceeded to explain the bill. He said that the law of the 6th of January, 1872, directed the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to reduce, on or before the 1st of January next, the whole number of collection districts to eighty, and to discharge all the collectors and assessors except one in each of the eighty districts. The bill now proposed was a substitute for that provision, because it was evident that the reduction of collection districts to one-third of the existing number would enlarge the area of the districts threefold, and would, with the diminished number of the officers, present too great temptation to frauds upon the revenue.

present too great temptation to frauds upon the revenue.

He yielded to Mr. Sawyer, who offered a resolution reciting the telegraphic account of the accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad last evening, among the victims of winch were W. W. Dantz, an employé of the House, his wife and child, and directing that arrangements be made to transport their bodies back to their late home at Princeton, Wis., and have them interred at the expense of the House. Adopted.

Mr. Dawes resumed his remarks, and stated that by the passage of this bill the saving which would be effected over the plan provided by the law of June last would be \$1,700,000, and over the existing system of \$3,000,000.

Mr. L. MAYERS, (rep.) of Pa, called atten-

system of \$3,000,000.

Mr. L. MAYERS, (rep.) of Pa, called attention to the fact that this bill would turn out of office all the sssessors—men who had the most administrative experience in connection with the internal revenue—and retain all the collectors. He thought the government should be authorized to select from both classes of officials; and therefore, he gave notice of an amendment which he would offer, legislating out of office all the assessors and collectors, and providing for the subsequent appointment of men as collectors. This, he said, would give the department the chance to select its best outclass.

pointment of the chance to select its best outclass.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., said that on examination of the bill and after listening attentively to the remarks of Mr. Dawes he was really puzzled to know where the economy and reform came in. It seems that assessors were to be discontinued when their terms of office shall have expired. Some of them had been appointed within the last sixty days, and if they were entitled to a four years' term many of them might continue in office for over three years.

Mr. Beck, (dem.) of Ky., explained that all the offices of assessors and assistent assessors were to be discontinued on the list of July, 1873, but that the Commissioner might discontinue some of them before that time. It was to meet that contingency that the language referred to was employed.

Mr. Wood—In other words, the power to dismiss these officers is offentively to the discretion of the Commissioner.

ommissioner, Mr. Beck—Yes, up to the 1st of July next, but he payment of the principal.

Mr. Morrow, from Indiana, also introduced a bill to refund to the States the interest on money borrowed to equip, pay, supply and transport troops for the service of the United States in the late war.

Mr. Wood—It is a very singular fact that the mount proposed to be appropriated for the first of the service of the United States in the late war.

Mr. FERBY, (rep.) of Cond., introduced a bill to present year. This year the amount appropriated for the Mr. FERBY, (rep.) of Cond., introduced a bill to present year. This year the amount was y, ecc. (co.)

ABOLITION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SVETRM.
The amount of import duties collected is far in excess of the escretary of the Excess of the government expenses of from fifty to one tundred milions.
Mr. Brown explained that the Commissioner had to make his estimates on the existing law, also had to estimate for the pay of storekeepers and pangers, which formerly distillers had to pay. This makes the increase in the estimate.
Mr. Garvinue, (rep.) of Ohio, said that if this hill were passed be would move to cut down the appropriation for the Internal Revenue Department.
Mr. Wood asked Mr. Garbeld why is was that there was no reduction proposed in the appropriation for the clerical force of the Internal Revenue Department in Washington?
Mr. Garvinue replied that he had put the same unestion to the Commissioner, and that the explanation was, that the abolition of the assessors would impose additional duties on the electric of the Bureau.

system.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested to Mr. Duke to abolish all taxes and defray the expense of the govern-

il taxes and defray the expense of the government out of the Treasury.

Mr. Brez: a member of the Committee on Ways no Means, explained and advocated the bill.

Mr. Kerr, (dem), of Ind., supported the bill and lectared himself in favor of the internal revenue system because every dollar collected under it was a revenue tax; paid bounty to nobody; gave special privileges to nobody; gave rich and munificent system because every dollar collected under it was a revenue tax; paid bounty to nobody; gave special privileges to nobody; gave rich and munificent franchises into the hands of nobody; but made the tax imposed under it as cheap as any tax could be, because it was all revenue. It was the cheapest system of taxation for rederal purposes that the country ever Ruew. Under the other system of taxation by customs the people had not only to pay the tax, but had to pay hundreds of millions additional in the aggregation of the prices of all goods.

Mr. Dawiss declined to follow Mr. Kerr in his arguments, but moved the previous question on the bill.

arguments, but moved the previous diestion on the bill.

Amendments were agreed to fixing the time for the bill to go into operation on the 1st of July, 1873, and requiring collectors to give additional bonds for their new duties, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Haldeman, edem.) of Pa., offered a resolution instructing the Select Committee on the Centennial Celebration to inquire into the feasibility and propriety of taking a census of the population and resources of the United States on the 1st of January, 1878, according to the latest recommendations of statistical science, in one day, on the defacto principle, and with prior schedules. Adopted. The House their, at sali-past two o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

#### THE GREELBY PRESS FUND.

towards the Greeley Press Fund induced the putlication of the following communications from in journal which may in this case be considered an official expression. The public have premptly expressed their willingness to contribute to a memo-rial in honor of the deceased philosopher, and now it only remains with the immediate relatives

With a prompt and graceful, and, under the circumstances, we may say a chivatrous generosity of which we can hardly trust ourselves to speak, it as been proposed by a liberal money subscription of show to the daughters of Mr. Greeiey the friends who will care for them with assidu-ous fidelity and unremitting tenderness, and who will recognize and repay the debt of grateful know due to their lather—a debt which it is strongly felt can never be adequately discharged. A sympathizing public may condide in our assurance that the young ladies are now the wards of those who will be glad as well as able to care for their every want and comfort, and to see to it that the death of their father shail make no change in their methods of life and their re-sources.

We announce the determination of these ladies at their own urgent request. While they are anxious not to be regarded as wanting in a grateful sense of the great kindness which prompted the subscription, they must be allowed to take the kindly will for the kindly deed. With a thousand heartfelt manys other methods of exhibiting the public liberality, methods by which the memory of Mr. Greeley may be perpetuated, and which would be grateful, not merely to his children, but to the whole broad circle of his admirers. It these should commend cie of his admirers. It these should commend themselves to the public approbation they would certainly be regarded by his daughters with a gratifude equal to that which so much kindness has already inspired.

nas already inspired.

CUBANS IN SYMPATHY.

New YORK, Dec. 5, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
SIE—La Recolución de Cuba, organ of the free Cuba government and of the exiled patriots, contributes the enclosed \$10 for the daughters of the great journalist, Horace Greeley, in conformity with your philanthropic suggestions in your issue of yesterday.

f yesterday.

Flease accept this poor but sincere donation in he ham of the above-named community, and I renain respectfully.

R. I. ARNAS,
Editor of La Revolucion de Gata.

"THE STAR IN THE EAST."

"THE STAR IN THE EAST."

OPPICE OF THE EASTERN APGUS, PORTLAND, Mc., Dec. 5, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

DEAR SIR—I see by a despat h this morning your proposition for a press lund for the children of Horace Greeley, and hearthy concurring therein I herewith enclose my mite—\$25. Yours truly, JOHN M. ADAMS.

AN ADMIRER'S OFFERING.

80 NASSAU STREET. NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1872.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
SIR—Herewith you will please find my check for \$25, which you will add to the fund which is being created under your auxpices for the benefit of the children of the late Mr. Horace Greeley. Yours, very truly,

children of the late al. JOHN H. HARNETT.

PHILADELPHIA'S PHILANTIROPY.

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC LEDGER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1872.

MY DEAR MR. BENNETT-I hope the suggression of the HERALD in regard to a fund for the benefit of Mr. Greeley's daughters may be carried out, and I gladly subscribe \$1,000 for the purpose.

Enclosed you will find a notice of what we have recently been doing in a somewhat similar case in Fhiladelphia. Very truly, your friend,

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

J. G. BENNETT, Esq. The following is the extract alluded to by Mr.

Childs:—

GRATTUDE TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL MEADE. Some of the personal friends of the late General Meade, acting upon their belief that the country, and especially the city of Philadelphia, were largely his debtors for invaluable service to both, and that the debt remained undischarged at the time of his death, undertook to make such inadequate reparation as remained in their power. It was their desire and their purpose that nothing should ever be known of this outside of the strictly private meetings that were held for conference on the subject. But, without their knowledge, what they were doing was very soon made public through the press. No useful end can be accomplished now by withholding knowledge of the fact that what has been done reflects high credit upon the city and upon the devoted affection of his firends. It also speaks eloquently of the supreme regard in which the services and the character of General Meade were held in the city of his home. In a few days, in the quietest possible way, the Meade fund, which was intended to be \$50,00, has mounted up to \$104,000. Philadelphia may well feel gratified at this demonstration of what she can do, in her quiet way, for a noble object. This is not a "monument" fund, but is to be devoted to the purpose which the dead soldier always had nearest to his heart.

## THE WALLKILL BANK DEPALCATION.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1872. The stock-holders of the Wallkill National Bank and the citizens of Middletown are determined to make good the capital stock and reconstruct the bank, providing the banking omcers at Washington grant sufficient time.

## DEATH OF JUDGE JOHNSON.

CORNING, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1872. preme Court of the State of New York, died here last evening. The funeral will take place on MonJUDGE CURTIS.

The Labors of the Impeachment Court End

THE CASE "RESTED."

Closing Remarks of Refutation in Behalf of the Respondent.

The Final Arguments To Be Be fore the Whole Senate.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL JANUARY 9.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. e, 1872.

Mr. Townsend, of the counsel for the prosecution, anounced the close of their case, with the understanding that they should have the privilege of putting in rebutting evidence.

OI ENING THE CASE FOR THE RESPONDENT.

proceeded to open his case. He commenced by calling attention to the importance of these proceedings, saying that the respondent here was about to go forth from this Senate a man or to be deprived of the association of all benorable men. For the past two years, he said, we have been hyperbola the said of the comments of the past two years, he said, we have been hyperbola to the past two years, he said.

For the past two years, he said, we have been hying in stirring times. Persons high in office have been displaced and stripped of the power and position they possessed. This body has been engaged in a very important work, and has performed that work to the satisfaction of the people, and we bresent this respondent here for the closest scrutiny and investigation, satisfied that nothing can be found against him. Nevertheless. nothing can be found against him. Nevertheless, if you can find anything we will be content. He called attention to the first, the initiato y step in this proceeding, which emanated from the very A letter appeared in a New York journal making charges against the Judges of the Marine Court, the respondent, who had been a Justice in that Court since the year 1867. It was bold, public, direct, and left no doubt in the public mind as to was charged. It left the impression that there was something in that Court to investigate. What was the next step? The respondent made peal to the people at large. Counsel said he re-membered well the time the initiatory step was and there had the foundation for this organization. I well remember the solemn words uttered by one of those present, a mandatinguished for his ability and prominence in the Ear. He said to us, "You are engaging in no boys" play," and we understood him. We knew the risk and danger of the step we were about to take—the risk and danger of the step we were about to take—the risk and danger of setting ourselves up against certain Judges, inacrupations men, who had all the power conferred upon a Jadge of the Supreme Court. Nevertheless we went on, and formed our Bar Association. But whist was the result of this letter published by Judge Curtis? Immediately on its appearance all the other Judges of the Marine Court, except Judge Tracy, perhaps—immediately differ the publication of ran investigation. This investigation was hade and finally sent here. Now for elefut months this respondent has been lying inder the inspitation of crime; but he is thanked for the experiently to have his conduct investigation for the investigation here, which is only equalled by the magnificence of the prosecution. Those gentlemen came here charging the respondent with conspiracy and violating eight statutes. The main charge was that of here.

eight statutes. The main charge was that of secentring here research there is not one particle of proof justifying the charge. It was charged that he was in partnership with certain parties. That he was a partner from the 1st of January till the 6th of May, 187e, is not dehied. We admit that. But at that time, the 6th of May, 1870—the partnership ceased, it ceased by Judge Curtis writing a letter, in which he said the Legislature having passed an act prohibiting Judges from practising in their own Courts, he could not remain longer a partner in the firm. This partnership had been formed for the purpose of aiding three or four young men, on the first day Judge Curtis' attention was called to this statute he promptly informed his partners of his determination. But counsel say that was a mere trap to get rid of Cushing, and yet there is not a particle of evidence showing that he participated in the carnings of the firm after the 6th day of May, 1870, the date of his withdrawal. As to reference lees, there was no. on the face of the record any evidence of the re spondent's receiving any such lees. We will show said the counsel, that there are express stipula

on the face of the cectiving any such fees. We will show, said the counsel, that there are express stipulations in the articles of the copartnersing that Judge Curtis was not to receive anything from this business were to go to Thomas M. Pittman. He had heard since he came to this city that a distinguished Judge here was in the habit of sending causes before him in his Court to husself as referee; but he desired to call the particular attention of the Senate to the fact that there was not a single case of reference sent to Pittman in which Cushing, Gardiner or Goodhart was counsel on either side, and he would show that in all such cases not one cent went into Judge Curtis' pocket; that there was an express stipulation in the partnership to that effect. Counsel then briefly reviewed the charges and the testimony taken torrow, showing that nothine had been proved but the innocence of the respondent, and said if the usages of this Court would allow it he would move for a nonselt.

A. L. CUSHING'S TESTIMONY.

A. Loring Cushing was called by the defence and sworn. He testified that in the hatter part of the year 1859 he was applied to by Messrs. Gardiner, Goodhart and Pittman to form a copartnership with Judge Curtis; he inquired into the standing. Rev., of the partners of his withdrawal by a written letter, which was written some time after he had come to the conclusion; he had his name taken from the sign and took no interest in the firm afterwards; Judge Curtis had withdrawn before the letter was written, but not belove I had determined to withdraw; there never was any understanding in the partnership with Judge Curtis was to derive any such aperture any benefit from him as a judge; there never could have been, because that would not have been housest; nor was touere any such agreement with Judge Curtis was to derive any such benefit; nor that he was to make any references to our firm, nor derive any benefit from his official relation with the Marine Court, in any manner or form: I took no interest in the account

was no agreement or understanding that the firm was to be benefited by Curtis being a Judge of the was to be benefited by Curtls being a Judge of the Marine Court; the reference fees were inne individually; that was understood; the firm was not to have anything to do with reference cases; I never told any one that Judge Curtis was willing to remain in the firm after the withdrawal of Cushing; never told any one that the withdrawal of Cushing. The cross-examination of the witness elected nothing new or material.

Mr. Bouglass Campbell, counsel for Clark in the case of Beane vs. Clark, explained the proceedings in the case, showing that there was no colusion on the part of Judge Curtis.

The Senate then toos a recess tin bail-past three o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The Senate reassembled at half-past three o'clock P. M., when the witness Campbell resumed the stand and continued the history of the Ecane vs. Clark case. He also explained the case of Heli vs. The Alpha Bliss Manufacturing Company, which

at of counsel for their cor-tated that the trouble bet the wer correctly—that unless he could be a seen as the witness correctly he had a seen a see

MOLINEUX BRILL,
till in the suit of Bell vs. The Alpha Bliss Manusing Company, testified that Judge Curtis was intoxicated at the time O'Dowd testified that as; he was on the witness stand and O'Dowd taking his testimony at the time; the counsel standing next to O'Dowd and told him what his accuracy; finally, the witness complianed longe Ourtis, who had before cautioned the representations of the witness he the answers from the witness he (the Judge) if get some one else, and O'Dowd threw down ancil and said he might do so, and left the

Mr. Smith here said they would rest the case for the defence. The prosecution also announced they had no further evidence to introduce, and the case was declared to the prosecution, when Mr. Townsend, on the part of the prosecution, said they felt it to be their duty, to argue the case before a sailer senate, and therefore if it should meet with the convenience of the senate they would be willing to postpone the argument until the Senate met in January.

Mr. Smith said so far as his said.

ing to postpone the argument that the concerned that were willing to have the case ended now. They were not particularly anxious to make any appearant, and did not not think really that any was needed.

Senator Murphy said the Senate had better go into private secution, and they would then be able.

Senator Murphy said the Senate had better go into private seasion, and they would then be able to decide what should be done. The Senate then went into private seasion.

The doors being reopened the President announced that the further consideration of the case of Judge Cartis had been postponed till the 9th of January; also that the final hearing of the case of Judge Prindle would rake place on the 8th of January, at three o'clock P. M.

Senator Murphy moved that two counsel be said on each did; first the defence, second the prosecution, third the defence, and the prosecution to close without limitation as to time, which was carried.

Schaltor Perry offered the following:—

was carried.

Schalor Perry offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the Senate that
the ability, dignity and impartably which distinguished
our President, Lieutenant Governor Allen C. Beach, in
the discharge of his promosable duties as the president
officer, not only during the legislative session, but all of it
the protingted it takes which have taken place before the
Senale, and in the trial of the Court of Impachment
insity entitle him to the confidence and gratitude of the
senale.

people. Received, That he is entitled to our gratitude of the people.

Received, That he is entitled to our grateful echnowly characterized his official intercourse with us.
Resolved, That these resolutions, after being appropriately engrossed, under the direction of the Clerk, and agned by each member of the Senate, be presented to fine.

bito.

Senators Benedict and Lewis endorsed the resolutions in remarks highly complimentary to Mr. Beach, and they were adopted unanimously.

On motion, Senators J. Wood and Murphy were appointed a committee to inform the Governor that the Senate Mc completed its business and was now ready to adjourn. After a short recess the committee returned and sunounced that the Governor informed them that he had no further communication to make to the Senate.

The Senate then adjourned sine die.

#### NEW YORK CITY.

Wallam Smith, of 357 West Sixteenth street, and Newton H. Saulsbury, of 100 West Thirtleth street, were brought up yesteroay at Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with violation of the lottery law. They were held to bail in the sum of \$500 each to answer.

On the morning of the 6th William Johnston purst open the door of the premises 304 Seventh avenue, a boot and since shop, occupied by Hugh Donotine, and stole a pair of boots, for which he was held to answer in the sum of \$2,506 at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

A stated meeting of the Public Health Associa ion of New York will be held this evening at eight o'clock, in the lecture room of the Reformed Dutch charch, corner of Figh. execute and Twenty-ninth wiecl. Mr. Dorman B. Editor will read a paper on "Sanitary Legislation in England and in New York." stating historically the peculiar legislation of both countries.

and, coming on a visit to the city fell in among the thieves of Greene street, who relieved him of what money he had. Daniel McLaughlin was yes-terday brought up as the Jefferson Market Police Coart, charged with the offence. The evidence showed that he took the money from Mulien's pocket and spent a portion of it buying syster stows and other delicacies. He was committed in delault of \$2,500 ball.

Edward Cesar, of 159 Leonard street, was ar raigned before Judge Hogan at the Tombs yesterlay, charged with felonious assault and battery. On Thursday afternoon be met William Tucker, of tion a row ensued about some old transaction in which both were interested and Cesar plunged a knife into the left arm of Tucker. He was held to

Dr. Pinney, who has during forty years visited Africa five times, will lecture on "The Progress of Christian Missions in Africa" Sabbath evening, December 8, at eight o'clock, in Dr. Crosby's church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. Egypt, Madagascar, Zula. Cape of Good Hope, Gaboon, Yorata, Liberia and Sierra Leone will be pointed out on a large map of Airica and a special reference made to the work of Dr. Lavingstone—"Is he alive? Did Mr. Stanley meethins?"

letic Club took place last night at their club rooms and gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth street, President Colonel William E. Van Wyck in the chair. The usual business being finished, new candidates were elected to the club. Subsequently the club ratified the proceedings of the National Amateur Oarsmen's Convention, and elected P. A. Curtis, William E. McCredy and Charles H. Cone delegates to the Harlem Navy; also decided to have a new four-oared sheliboat built and be in readiness for the Spring regattas, and appointed Captain Henry G. Meeker, D. Harry Knowiton and P. A. Curtis a committee to purchase the same for the club. On Tuesday evening an attractive exhibition will take place at the gymnasium, at eight o'clock, and on the evening of the 17th a special meeting of the club will be held at the club rooms. and gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East Twenty-eighth

## REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Yesterday's transactions at the Real Estate Exchange were extremely tame and without the slightest interest. Beyond a few legal sales nothing was done. The following transactions tool place at the recular hour designated for sales .\_\_ Benjamin P. Fairchild sold at auction the plot No. 104 of the Dyckman estate, on the east side of Broadway, between Hawthorne street and Nagle avenue, 150x82 feet, to W. M. Martin for \$9,200. avenue, 150x82 feet, to W. M. Martin for \$9,200.
E. H. Ludlow & Co. disposed of a five story brick tenement house and lot, No. 605 Water street, between Montgomery and Gouverneur, 23x70, to G. Shiff, for \$13,000.
Ey H. N. Camp, auctioneer, the five story and basement brick store and tenement house, No. 201 Canal street, northeast corner of Mulberry, build-ing covering the entire lot, 25x56, to P. Long, for \$24,650. This last mentioned sale was ordered by F24.650. This last mentioned sale was ordered by H. B. Davies, Jr., referce. William H. Raynor reports at private sale three full lots on the north side of Fifty-eighth street, 175 feet west of Fifth avenue plaza, for \$78,000.

## ALLEGED HEAVY EXTORTION.

Yesterday afternoon Charles H. Fertiand, a

lawyer, and E. M. Cooke were arrested in Hoboken on a warrant issued by Recorder Bohnstedt, at the suit of Gilbert T. Raisbeck, a gentleman residing in Garden street, Hoboken. The charge preterred against the captives is as follows:-Upwards of a ear ago Mr. Raisbeck purchased from George W. Gardiner five bonds and mortgages on real estate in Brooklyn, for the sum of \$25,500. Shortly after this purchase Gardiner's brother instituted a suit against Raisbeck to recover the property (which by that time was held in fee simple by Raisbeck) on technical grounds. Judge Pratt decided in favor of Raisbeck. For some reason or other C. B. Bertrand, the attorney for Gardiner, procured from Raisbeck, as alleged, the sum of \$3,000, thereupon promising him that he would restrain Gardiner from fastituting any jurther proceedings with a view to get the property back from him. Subsequently the men cook and Bertrand, as adeged, blackmanied Raisbeck, to the further extent of \$6,000, making \$5,000 in all. These sums were procured, as aleged, through throats that buless the money were given suits to recover the property should be immediately made against han so as to run him financially and defame his character. Raisbeck determined to accede to no further demands, and accordingly made a lengthy affidavir before the Recorder charging Bertrand and Cook with conspiracy to extort money. They were committed to the county half in default of bail. A civil suit to recover \$11, 800 from them is also to be commenced by Raisbeck. Judge Pratt decided in favor of Raisbeck. For

# A BLOODY DEED.

Brutal Massacre of an Old Man in Pennsylvania.

The Most Infernal of Infernal Machines Employed.

A Gas Pipe Loaded with Powder and Slugs Fired by a Fuse at the Sleeping Victim.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF MRS. ALLINGHAM!

PITTSBUBG, Dec. 5, 1872. Rural districts have of late vied with each other in the enormity of the crime perpetrated within their borders. From time to time deeds have been committed so shocking in every characteristic that a municipality seems a perfect paradise in compar-ison. Murder and suicide, in their most revolting forms, have startled the community far and near, and instead of examples being made by the en forcement of the ultimate penalty, the opposite course has been too frequently pursued. THE LATEST ATROCITY.

The list of fearful crimes is increased by one that was perpetrated at a very early hour this morning at the quiet village of Eldersville, in Washington county, on the line of the Pan Handle Rauroad. The victim of the crime is an old man unwards of seventy years of age, named John Allingham, who with his old wife have lived for many a year in contentment and in happiness in Eldersville. He kept a small grocery and from his sales realized sufficient to maintain him and his aged partner in comfort. Last night he closed up his store at an early hour, as is the custom in a quist village such as this is, and retired to bed. Some time after midnight Mrs. Allingham was awakened by a dreadful shock, which caused the plastering to fail from the ceiling on to the bed in which she and her husband were steeping. It was like the report of an old and rusty musket overloaded and which had been completely shattered by the discharge. Her hand gave her intense pain at that moment, and she discovered at once that one of her Ongers had been shot away and that

STREAMS OF BLOOD were dyeing her white nightclothes. The ten ified woman jumped from her bed, and, calling on her husband and receiving no response, was atmost distracted with fright. She called again, and, getting no reply, again approached the bed, and, placing her injured hand upon his head, found that only a portion of it remained, and that his

BRAINS AND BLOOD WERE SCATTERED over the bedelothing and upon the ceiling. An alarm was at once given, and the neighbors alarm was at once given, and the neighbors who had not been roused from their simber by the terrific report of the weapon gathered in brief time into the apartment of death. A light revealed a scene calculated to breeze the blood. There, on the bed, which now was stained crimson, lay old Allingh im, a bloody and dissigned corpse. Halt of his skull was carried awar and a piece of it was buried in the opposite wall, while his brains were scooped out as eleverly and skillully as if it were the work of an experiences, surgeon. The room, which was small, was perfectly stream with his brains, and blood was speaked.

his brains were scooped out as devering and saidly as if it were the work of an experienced surgeon. The room, which was small, was perfectly strewn with his brains, and blood was speaked high on the wall opposite to the bed.

How HE HAD BERN KILLED.

By this time the neighborhood had been completely alarmed, and the excited neo, le were seen bearing lamps from one house to the other, approaching the scene of the murder. An examination of the premises revealed the most nigenious instrument of death in the shape of a piece of gas or water pipe, about five rect in length and with a bore of two thenes. The inhuman wretches, whoever they were, deliberately filled the pipe about all full of powder and stugs of themest deadly description, and, thus prepared for their dastardity deed, wended their way to the old man's home. Evidently they knew the exact location of his bed, which was an easy matter, for the house was small, its apartments limited, and that where the old couple stept was on the ground foor, adjoining the room devoted to the purposes of the grocery.

A FLATFORM FOR THE MURDSHOUS WEAPON.

A PLATFORM FOR THE MURDEROUS WEATON. The deed was most deliberately planned and full reparations had been made for its execution. A indow, without shutters and with a common cal-bo blind, was affixed in the wall directly opposite they placed the instrument of destruction. It possible the exact whereabours of the head of the intended victim had been precisely ascertaine and the unique weapon was elevated and levels with a keen eye.

with a keen eye.

A SLOW MATCH
was then placed to it, and after the lapse of a few
minutes the instrument was discharged, hurling was then placed to it, and after the lapse of a few minutes the instrument was discharged, burling itself back on the instant aimost a dozen yards, as it ashamed of the shocking work it had just performed. "It was a fearful deed," said every one, as they hung about the spot until daylight this morning, being unable to sleep after facir each additional and met such a spectacle as was presented.

On the approach of morning flev, W. E. Wilson sent a despatch to Mayor Blackmore, of this city, requesting that a detective be sent at once, and on this afternoon's train several officers were despatched to the scene. The murder evidently was not committed for the purpose of robbery, for the doors of the building were locked and everything about the premises was in the same orderly condition as the night previous. Nothing was brosen but the sails of the window, which was literally demolished by the heavy slugs which were poured from out the devilish engine. From a neighbor of Mr. Allingham I learn, inte this evening, that certain parties in the village of Elderstylle bore him ill-will on account of some petty transaction of a mercantile character. Suspicion rests on some of these parties as the probable perpetrators of this dreadlul murder. No arrests have been made up to this evening, and there is no positive clew to the guilty party or

## WAR IN A PAGEORY

A great sensation has been produced in Russia. says the Eastern Budget, by a mutiny of workmen which took place the other day in a private factory at Krenholm, in Esthonia. According to the ne-counts given by the Russian papers of this event, the superintendents of the factory, in which upwards of seven the Band workmen are employed. are practically removed from all State control. the nearest police and judicial authorities being fity-three versts off. The factory regulations are made by the proprietor, and being fity-three versts off. The factory regulations are made by the proprietor, and bear very hardly on the men. The slightest neglect on the part of a workman is punished by a reduction in his wages, and as these reductions are effected in a very arbitrary manner many of the laborers are left without sufficient means to procure the most ordinary necessaries. For more serious offences the punishment is a flogging, as many as sixty blows being frequently administered. The hours of labor are from hve in the morning tild eight in the evening, and an interval of fity-five ministes only is allowed for dinner. The sanitary condition of the factory, too, is so defective that filless is frequent and the cholera has made great ravages amony the workmen—220 of them having died from this epidemic in two months. At length the workmen decided to leave the factory in a body; but this determination having come to the cars of the authorities the Governor of Esthonia was appealed to, and he effected a compromise by which several concessions were made to the laborers. The proprietor of the factory, desiring to re-establish the old regulations, bribed two of the workmen to agitate among the others for a revival of them. This so provoked the workman generally that they attacked the superintenients, and, after doing a good deal of damage to the factory, struck work. Thirty-five of them were upon this tried by the provincial tribunal, and twenty-seven were county guilty. Four were considerables in the rest to less severe punishments of various kinds.

PISE IN WATER STREET, BROCKLYN.

#### FIRE IN WATER STREET, BROOKLYN. Destruction of the Averill Paint Works

Loss \$28,000.

About halt-past five o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the "extension" of the paint works of Stephen S. Seely & Co., 247 to 253 Water street, Brooklyn. The buildings, which were one story high, were destroyed, involving a loss of \$3,000.

The loss sustained on machinery, paints, oil, &c., amounts to about \$25,00. The buildings, which were owned by the firm, were usured in eighteen companies for the sum of \$3,000. The machinery, and stock were insured for \$25,000, principally in the Etna, Philadelphia, North America, Coru Exchange and Verrosulfing companies. Exchange and 'ctropolitan companies.

The 6 is in of the fire could not be ascertained by the Fire starshalt but it is believed to have proceeded from spontaneous combustion.